TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1858.

SENATE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message row the President of the United States, in answer to a esolution of the Senate of the 28th of February last, re-

from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 28th of February last, requesting him to communicat all the correspondence of John W. Geary, late governor of the Territory of Kansas, which had not been keretofore communicated; which was read and referred to the Committee on Territories.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate two communications from the Secretary of War, in answer to resolutions of the Senate, calling for reports of estimates which have been made for the Improvement of the rivers and harbors on the lakes, in the States of New York and Michigan; which were read, and ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a letter from the Second Auditor of the Treasury, transmitting copies of such accounts as have been rendered by the persons charged with the disbursement or application of moneys, goods, and effects, for the benefit of the Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate resolutions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, in favor of the publication of Dr. Evans' report of the geological survey of Oregon and Washington Territories, made by him under the authority of the government; which were read and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of Christian Hansen, praying the establishment of an ocean mail route between New York and Gluckstadt on the Elbe, via Plymouth and Rotterdam, and making proposals for carrying the mails between those places; which was referred to the Committee on the Poet Office and Post Roads.

Mr. YULEE presented the memorial of Jane M. McCrabb, widow of John W. McCrabb, late a quartermaster in the navy, praying compensation for certain services rendered by her husband not in the line of his daty in the Florida war; which was referred to the Committee of Chairm.

duty in the Florida war; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Y. also presented the memorial of William D. Mosely, praying to be released from a contract for furnishing live oak for a sloop-of-war, assumed by him as surety, but which he is unable to complete; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER presented petitions of the State Agricultural Society of Michigan, and of the Calhoun County Agricultural Society in that State, praying for liberal donations of public land for the promotion of agricultural aducation; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

lic Lands.

Mr. GREEN presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Missouri, in favor of the erection of a building for the use of the United States courts and post office at Jefferson city; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

On motion by Mr. JONES, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the propriety of establishing two additional land offices in the Territory of Nebraska, one in the Platte Valley west of the guide meridian, and one at or near the mouth of the L'eau qui court, or Neobrarah river.

On motion by Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for completing the removal of the raft of Red river, agreeably to the estimates furnished to the War Department by the engineer in charge of the work, and also instructing the committee to report as early as practicable by bill or otherwise. able by bill or otherwise.

Mr. WILSON submitted the following resolution

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be request

ed to report to the Senate the amount of revenue collected in each collection district for each of the years from 1853 to 1857, inclusive; the amount expended; and the num-ber of persons employed in each district in the collection of the revenue for each of those years.

Mr. BIGLER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by vanningous consent and accreed to

Mr. BIGLER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing mail lines between the United States, the empire of Brazil, and the republics of South America; and also into the best mode of establishing and maintaining such mail facilities, if found necessary and expedient

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, eported a bill for the relief of William B. Trotter; which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a plan for assigning the rooms in the north wing of the Capitol extension; which was read hid on the table.

and laid on the table.

Mr. HUNTER asked to be excused from further service in the Committee on the Library; which was agreed to; and the Vice President was authorized to fill the va-

cancy.

Mr. EVANS asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Naval Affairs; which was agreed to; and Mr. HARMOND was appointed in his stead.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, asked and obtained leav introduce a bill for the relief of John McVey, and ill to revive an act cutitled "An act for the relief of th legal representatives of John Donelson, Stephen Heard, and others," approved May 24, 1824; which were severally read twice and referred.

Mr. HOUSTON asked and obtained leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

Mr. HOUSING joint resolution: the following joint resolution: Joint resolution to extend to the naval retiring board are opportunity of enjoying the same advantages of officers who have been dropped, furloughed, and retired by

said board.

Whereas it appearing that an ast entitled "An act to romote the efficiency of the navy," was approved and exame a law on the 28th of February, 1855, and that he said act reading as follows, vis: [Here the act is in-

And whereas under this act the names of all the offi-ers composing the navy of the United States of America accepting those who were selected as members of the cers composing the navy of the United States of America (excepting those who were selected as members of the board authorized under said act) were examined and pussed npon, according to the provisions thereof; and insamuch as this act did not make any provisions that the members composing said board should be examined agreeably with the forms of examination made and provided to be exercised upon the officers whose names were placed before them for investigation; now, therefore, with the view of rendering equal justice, and that the members composing said board heye the satisfaction and privilege of an examination in all respects similar to that meted out by them to their brother officers:

Reoferd, 4v., That the provisions of the act approved February 28, 1855, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the mavy," be, and are hereby required to be, enforced by the President of the United States to include those officers who were selected and composed the fifteen

shall have open trial and the privilege of confronting their accusers and cross-examining witness, as well as the advantage of all legal rules and exceptions. The joint resolution was read and ordered to be printed.

ATTAIRS IN KANSAS.

At one o'slock the special order was called up, being the Kanasa question, or which Mr. Browx was entitled to the floor. Mr. B remarked that this question was un-dergoing new changes every day, and he would prefer to postpone what he might have to say until the subject should be brought before the Senate in a more definite form, which would probably be the case ere long.

rm, which would probably be the case ere long.

Mr. HALE said he desired to express his views on that 84, navs 122. subject, but was not now prepared to do so; and on hat motion the further consideration of the subject was post-poned until Monday next at one o'clock, and it was made the special order for that time.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution to extend and define the authority of the President, under the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to smend an proved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an 'Act to promote the efficiency of the navy' "in respect to dropped and retired officers, reported it back and asked its pussage with the following amendment: add at the end of the resolution the words, "provided that the President of the United States may, whenever the public interest may in his judgment require it, transfer any officer from the leave list to the furlough list of the navy."

e debate, in which Messrs, DAVIS, STU-After some debate, in which Messrs, DAVIS, SIU-

TOOMBS, and others participated, the question was taken on the amendment, and it was not agreed to. Mr. BAYARD moved to amend the joint resolution by

so that as amended it would read, "That in any case where it is deemed advisable by the President of the Uninavy," &c.
The amendment was not agreed to

Dowdell, Edle, Edmundson, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Gartrell, Gillis, Gilmer, Goode, Green-wood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Harris of Illi-nois, Haskin, Hatch, Hickman, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kunkel of Maryland, Kunkel of Penn-Ribbin, McQuoen, Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Maynard, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morris of
Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Pendleton, Peyton,
Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Reagan, Reilly, Ricaud, Ruffin, Russell, Sandige, Savage, Scales, Scott,
Scaring, Shaw of Illinois, Shaw of North Carolina,
Shorter, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Illinois, Smith of
Virginia, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Talbot, Taylor of New York, Taylor of Louisiana, Trippe, Ward,
Warren, Watkins, White, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson,
Wortendyke, Wright of Georgia, and Zollicoffer—113.

NAYS—Messus Abbott, Andrews, Atkins, Bennett,
Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Boyce, Branch, Brayton, Boffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Case, Chaffee,
Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane of
New York, Coffax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Crawford,
Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean,
Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Elliott, Farnsworth, Fenton, Fos-

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. HUNTER moved to amend by adding a proviso that nothing herein contained shall be so construct as to allow the increase of the number of officers on the active service list, as now authorized by law.

After some debate, the amendment was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 22—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Renjamin, Biggs, Clay, Collamer, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Fitch, Fitapatrick, Foster, Hamlin, Hammond, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Mallory, Mason, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Yulee—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Foot, Green, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Houston, Iverson, Kennedy, Polk, Seward, Simmons, Toombs, and Wright—22.

The joint resolution was then read a third time, and

The joint resolution was then read a third time, bassed in the following form:

passed in the following form:

Resolved, &c., That in any case where the records of the courts of inquiry appointed under the act of January 16, 1857, may render it advisable, in the opinion of the President of the United States, to restore to the active or reserved list of the mays, or to transfer from furlough to leave of absence on the latter list, any officer who may have been dropped or retired by the operation of the act of February 28, 1855, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," he shall have authority, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such officer to the active or reserved list; and officers, so nominated and confirmed, shall occupy positions on the active and reserved lists, respectively, according to rank and seniority when dropped or retired as aforesaid, and be entitled to all the benefits conferred by the act approved January 16, 1857, on officuty positions on the active and reserved lists, respec-tively, according to rank and seniority when dropped or retired as aforesaid, and be entitled to all the benefits conferred by the act approved January 16, 1857, on offi-cers restored or transferred to the active or reserved list under that act: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to allow the increase of the number of officers on the active service list, as now au-

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Henry, his secretary, stating that he had received from Samuel Medary, governor of the Territory of Minnesota, a copy of the constitution of Minnesota, together with an abstract of the votes polled for and against that constitution at the election held in that Territory on the second Tuesday of October last, certified by the receiver in the force and the second s AS, it was referred to the Committee on Territories and

On motion by Mr. CLAY, the bill authorizing the issu of a register to the barque Jehu, and the bill authorizing the issue of a register to the steamer Fearless, were sev-

On motion by Mr. MASON, the Senate resum On motion by Mr. MASON, the Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the message of the President of the United States in reference to the arrest of General Walker to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. M. remarked that he hoped the question would be taken at once: and if any gentleman desired to discuss the subject further, they could have an opportunity when the committee should make their report.

'The suggestion was acceeded to; and the question being taken on the reference, it was agreed to.

After the consideration of executive business,

The Senate adjourned.

The SPEAKER also laid before the body a letter from

The SPEAKER stated the business first in order

the consideration of the resolution submitted on Monday last by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, which that gentleman

nodified as follows:

Resolved, That the States and Territories be called, be-

ginning at the State of New York, for the introduction of bills, and that each member be permitted to introduce by motion for leave, without debate, as many bills as he de-sires for reference only, and such resolutions as may not

e objected to.

The question pending was that the rules be suspendd; which, being taken, was decided in the negative—

REPORT YRON COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

ere be printed five th

the ground that it placed in the hands of the Superin-indent of the Coast Survey the duties of the Superin

for making the inquiry was this: The Committee Ways and Means had been called upon to provid bill appropriating money to defray the deficien

here was already due to the public printers of the two ast Congresses, or there would be due to them when the work was all executed, a sum but little short of one mil-

work was all executed, a sum out rate short of the miles of dollars, in addition to money already appropriated for that purpose. He was very glad that the Committee on Printing had reduced the number, for he believed that the last Congress had ordered too many; and he concurred with the gentleman from Tennessee that this document was of very little use to a large portion of the

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, replied that the cost of print

ing the coast survey report for the last Congress was about \$3.73 per volume—the whole cost of the work—and it was one of the most expensive works published by Congress. The printing of five thousand copies, according to our estimate—and they could only make an approximate estimate—in material, plates, &c., would be the round sum of \$20,000. He demanded the previous questions are supported by the could be previous questions.

ion; pending which,
Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, moved that the resolution be
aid on the table; which motion was not agreed to—yeas

the previous question, no quorum voted; when Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that the Hous-djourn; which motion was not agreed to—ayes 44, noe

The previous question then received a second—ayes 2, noes 67; and the resolution was rejected—yeas 79,

79, noss 67; and the resolution was rejected—yeas nays 116.
Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, moved that the vote

which the resolution was not agreed to be reconsider and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table

The latter motion was agreed to-ayes 91, noes 75.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, then asked consent

introduce a bill to increase the military establishment of the United States by the addition of five new regiments.

hich motion was not agreed to yeas 113, nays 95— no-thirds not voting in favor thereof—as follows: YEAS—Messis, Adrain, Ahl, Anderson, Avery, Barks-de, Bishop, Bocock, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caskie,

Objection being made, Mr. FAULKNER moved that the rules be su

The question being taken on seconding the dem

ndent of Public Printing

lay on the table.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, renewed it.

The question was taken, and the motion to lay on the table the motion to terminate debate at one o'clock on Thursday next was not agreed to—yeas 89, nays 118.

The previous question then received a second—ayes 107, noes not counted—and the motion to terminate delate was exceed to.

bate was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Purars, of Missouri in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the President's message—the question being on the amendment of Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, that certain portions of it be referred to a select commit-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the ecretary of Nebraska Territory, transmitting copies of the laws for 1857, and of the journals of the third session of the legislative assembly of said Territory; which were referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

hould be resumed in committee.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, in order to meet the wishe

of gentlemen, modified his resolution so as to terminate
the debate at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the mo-

tion on the table.

My. JONES, of Tennessee, inquired whether it would

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, hoped he would do so.
Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, theu modified his resolution accordingly, and demanded the pre-

wious question; when

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, withdrew his motion

be in order to modify the resolution so as the debate at one o'clock on Thursday. The SPEAKER replied that it would.

J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, moved tha

Mr. GROESBECK, of Ohio, addressed the co at length. He concurred in the views which had been expressed upon the particular expedition of Wm. Walker, and upon the policy of the government. expressed upon the particular expedition of Win. Walker, and upon the policy of the government in regard to the laws now in force fully—just as fully as they were expressed in the message of the President himself, his annual message, and the special message which had been sent to the Senate of the United States. He wished to say further that he concurred in the views which had been expressed by the President in regard to his right to break up the expedition of Walker, if not in the precise manner in which it had been done, certainly to break it un by all the power of the govern-The SPEAKER also laid before the body a letter from the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, transmitting copies of the accounts of persons charged with the disbursement of moneys, goods, or effects for the benefit of the Indians during the last fiscal year; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting information in answer to a resolution of the House of the 4th inst., calling for the last annual report of Lieut. Col.

J. D. Graham on the harbors of lake Michigan; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed. if not in the precise manner in which it had been done, certainly to break it up by all the power of the government, and by going to sea, if that were necessary. If the Secretary of State was right in the instructions which the secretary of state was right in the instructions which he gave, the general government was called upon to in-terfere, and he knew that never since the time when Aaron Burr meditated a military expedition against Mexico-from that time until this hour never had a government been so harassed as by this same William Walker. He did not intend to cast any aspersions upon the character of that gentleman, but he intended to vindicate the action did not intend to cast any asperance upon of that gentleman, but he intended to vindicate the action of the administration, and to show that it was right in putting down this expedition. By the law of nations there was no doubt that it was the duty of the government to keep the peace with all other nations, and to prevent its own citizens from breaking the peace; and as fur back as 1793, under the administration of our government they found that, before any law upon the subject was passed General Washington—the government of that time—acted by the authority of the law of nations—asserted their duty to be just about what was now set forth in the act of 1818. The proclamation of the President of that time, correspondence with the Secretary of State, and all documents Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, from the Committee on rinting, reported the following resolution : Resolved. That there be printed five thousand extra copies of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury com-municating the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for the year 1887—three thousand for distribution by the Coast Survey Office, and two thousand copies for the use of the members of the House, and that the same be printed and bound with the plates in quarto form; and the printing of said plates shall be done to the sat-isfaction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, objected to the resolution upon the subject, show that the general government, without legislation, as one of the family of nations, is without legislation, as one of the family of nations, is under obligation to prevent the carrying on of a military expedition from the shores of the United States. He furthermore claimed that, without legislation, by the simple authority of the law of nations, this government has the right to go out beyond the marine league for the purpose of preserving its peace and its own obligations of neutrality. As he understood it, the sea, the ocean, was no sanctuary of crime. The doctrine that they could not cross the line of the marine league in order to lay their hands upon those who had violated the law amounted to nothing more or less than declaring that the ocean was a sanctuary for crimes. He contended that, under the sixth section of the neutrality laws, it mattered not whether a Nicaraguan, Englishman, Frenchman, or any ndent of Public Printing.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, explained that both the Sucrintendent of Printing and the Superintendent of the
oast Survey had been consulted in regard to the report sixth section of the neutrality laws, it mattered not whether a Nicaraguan, Englishman, Frenchman, or any nation, if any one in the jurisdiction of the United States got up or set on foot a military expedition of this kind, he was just as responsible to the law as if he were a citizen, and they would punish him unless his person was inviolable under the laws of the United States. The President of the committee, and it met with their approbation.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, desired to inquire what rould be the probable cost of the printing. His reason ways and seems and been caused upon to provide a bill appropriating money to defray the deficiency for the printing of documents for the Thirty-Fourth Congress, and it was not yet in possession of the amount of money needed to defray the expenses of paper, etc., but this much information they had, that was not restricted by section seven to confine the em-ployment of the naval force within the marine league, but had the right to cross that line for the protection of

our neutrality.

A brief colloquy ensued between Mr. GROESBECK and Mr. STEPHENS as to whether or not General Walker is a citizen of the United States; after which, Mr. GROES BECK concluded his remarks, and Mr. KELLOGG, of Il-

inois, obtained the floor.

The committee then rose, and the House resumed its

GRANTING THE USE OF THE RALL.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, asked leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the use of the hall of the House of Representatives be allowed on Friday evening next to the Columbian Institution for the instruction of the deaf, the dumb, and the blind, for an exhibition of the progress of

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, hoped the gentleman would nodify his resolution so as to make it the old hall. Mr. WASHBURN accepted the modification; but Objection being made, Mr. WASHBURN moved that the rules be suspen

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the House ourn : which motion was agreed to—ayes 89, noes And then, at 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

By Mr. HATCH: Bill for appropriation for repair and improvement of Buffalo harbor. Also, bill for construc-tion of custom-house at Buffalo, New York. By Mr. LETCHER: Memorial of Mrs. Margaret C. Hanson, of Augusta county, Virginia, asking for a pen-sion during her natural life.

sion during her natural life.

By Mr. FLORENCE: Ten memorials of citizens of Philadelphia remonstrating against the change of post office site, and urging the advantageous facilities for post office purposes of the building formerly occupied by the Bank of Pennsylavania: referred to the Committee on the Post By Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania : Remonstra

location of the new post office in the against the proposed location of the new post office in the city of Philadelphia: referred to the Committee on the ers, of Carlyle, Illinois, praying for compensation for

transporting United States mail on route 13,336, from Carlyle to Hillsboro': referred to the Committee on the Cadyle to Hillsboro': referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LANDY: Two petitions numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia in favor of locating the post office on the site of old Fennsylvania Bank.

By Mr. PHELPS: Several remonstrances against hanging the proposed site of the post office of Philadel-hia: referred to the Committee on the Post Office and

By Mr. CHAPMAN, of Pennsylvania: Two petitions from citizens of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, for the establishment of a daily mail route from Allentown, via Emans and Millerston, in Lehigh county, thence via Long-swamp post office, to Mortstown, in Berks county, Pennsylvania: referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York about noon sunday, with Liverpool dates to the 26th December most important news is the announcement of the re lief of Lucknow, received by the government in a tele gram from Alexandria, Egypt, which we give entire as we find it in the London papers:

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 19, 1857

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 19, 1857.

The Pekin reached Suez this morning, bringing Bonbay dates to the 4th of December, 1857. Sir Colin Cam

Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Iows, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Elliott, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Garnett, Giddings, Gilman, Gocdwin, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Owen Jones, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, Morgan, Morrill, Morse of Maine, Morse of New York, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Pettit, Fike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Ready, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Seward, Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of New York, Spinner, Stanton, Stephens, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wilson, Wood, and Wright of Tennessee—95. bay dates to the 4th of December, 1857. Sir Colin Campbell having reached Cawapore on the 2d of November, joined the force at Alumbagh on the 11th.

On the 13th active operations commenced, and for the next six days there was a constant series of severe and bloody struggles with the enemy.

On the 19th, their principal strongholds having been captured, the beleaguered garrison was relieved.

On the 20th the sick and wounded, ladies and children, were sent back under an escort to Cawapore.

The army under the commander-in-chief now amounts to about 22,000 men, amply sufficient to reduce Oude to entire subjection—a task which will occupy them for some months to come.

the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole or the state of the Union, and resume the consideration of the President's annual message.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, requested the . Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, requested the gentleman to withdraw his motion so that the message and accompanying documents, which had just been received from the President of the United States, might be taken up and referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES refused to accede.

The SPEAKER then stated that the motion to go into committee brought up the pending motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, that all debate upon the President's message be terminated in one hour after its consideration should be resumed in committee.

months to come.

Malwa field force, under Brigadier Stuart, has relieved Nusseerabad, dispersed the Mehidpore and Mundesore rebels, and is now clearing Malwa of the insurgents. The flying columns, under Brigadier Showers, Col. Cotton, and Col. Tiddel, are scouring Rohileund; complete success attending their operations everywhere.

Large masses of European troops are reaching India weekly, and we are [relieved?] from all alarm for our garrisons and outposts lately in much eminent peril.

The governor-general and the government.

The above message reached Malta by her Majesty's ship "Coquette." Next mail on the 23d December.

LORD LYONS.

The foregoing despatch was published in London and broughout England the day before Christmas, and the estivities of the season were never more heartily enoyed than on that occasion.

Financial accounts from all quarters were encouraging and no failures of consequence are reported anywhere. The money writer of the London Star, under date of Thursday evening, December 24, says:

The bank directors, after rather a protracted sitting, reduced the minimum rate of discount from 10 per cent. at which it was fixed on the 9th of November, to 8 per cent. A reduction of 2 per cent. at once has never before occurred in the history of the bank. The joint stock

banks and discount houses have, in consequence, reduced the rates for deposites to 5 and 6 per cent. This movement had been anticipated, owing to the in-creasing strength of the bank in its reserve of notes and the stock of bullion. The 2,000,000/, notes issued upo securities in excess of the limits, imposed by the act 844, have been cancelled, and the socurities remitted

'844, have been cancelled, and the securities remitted to the banking department; consequently, the intention of the indemnity act of the recent short parliamentary session has been answered, and no further issue of notes can now take place, except against bullion.

The reduction has given great satisfaction in all quarters; but it is observed that money is still dearer in London than in Paris or Hamburg. Already, however, there are anticipations of a further reduction at a very early period in the new year. Before the end of January it is believed that the rate will have fallen to 6 per cent, if not lower. This will mainly depend upon the demand for capital. At present there are no signs of sufficient commercial activity to maintain very high rates; but 5½ or 6 per cent. will probably be the average during spring.

spring.

Money has been in abundant supply again, and Lombard street the best bills have been done at 7½

Cent.

The return of the Board of Trade for the month, an the eleven months ending November 30, was issued this morning, and the reduced amount of the declared value of our exports bears evidence of the commercial collapse from which all classes are now suffering. In October the declared value of the exports was £10,985,789, but in declared value of the exports was £10,985,789, but in November it fell to £8,285,815—being a falling off of no less than £2,699,974. In the corresponding month of 1856 the amount was £10,272,075, and in that of 1855 £8,759,840—so that the diminution is very appreciable. During the eleven months the exports amounted to £115,007,196. In 1856 they were £105,845,631, and £86,847,280 in 1855.

From the continent there was no political news of spe

It was said that the English and French govern were trying to settle the difficulty between Spain and America in regard to the frigate Ferrolana. Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £1,

American securities are generally unchanged.

o 61 per cent. There has been no regular market since the sailing the Atlantic. The condition of the Liverpool markets

the Atlantic. The condition of the Laverpool markets a given as follows:

Cottons.—Sales of the week 40,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were taken for speculation and 4,000 for export. Prices advanced \(\frac{1}{4}\) a \(\frac{1}{4}\) early in the week, but closed at an advance of only \(\frac{1}{4}\). The tendency, however, was to a further advance, and the market closed active. Orleans fair, 6\(\frac{1}{4}\): middling, 5\(\frac{1}{4}\). Stock in port 387,000, of which 197,000 bales are American cotton. middling, 54. Stock in port 387,000, or which 187,000 bales are American cotton.

Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet at about formerates. Flour was generally dull. Wheat quiet. Cor

is are dull. Beef is dull, but generally u hanged. Pork and bacon are dull—bacon, 50s. a 54: Produce.—Rosin is dull. Turpentine steady.

TOMB OF LYMAN HALL.

Hon. Lyman Hall, a native of Wallingford, in Ne Haven county, Connecticut, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was among the early set-tlers of Georgia, where he died. A handsome monument having been erected, by order of the Georgia legislature over his resting place, the original headstone was offere o the legislature of Connecticut, at its last session, by Wm. D'Antignac, esq., of Georgia, (on whose farm it stood, and accepted, and Governor Holly, Judge Storrs, and J. Hoadley appointed a committee to receive and attend to its setting in Wallingford. It is now in Hartford, and is described by the Press as follows:

The stone is of a bluish gray marble, con blackened by age upon the upper surface. It had be placed over the grave as a tablet, and is in a very go state of preservation. In the spring it will be placed Wallingford, the native town of him whose memory perpetuates. It bears the following inscription:

"Beneath this stone rest the remains of the Hon. I man Halt, esq., formerly governor of this State, who d parted this life 19th October, 1790, in the 67th year his age. In the cause of America he was uniformly a pa-trict: in the incumbent duties of a husband and a father he acquitted himself with affection and tenderness. But reader, above all, know from this inscription that he left this probationary scene as a true Christian and honest

The childless parent and the widowed wife With tears inscribe this monumental stene. That holds his ashes and expects her own.

It is mentioned, as an instance of great physical energy and indomitable spirit, that Washington Irving, the pop-ular American writer, now seventy-five years old, walks to Dr. Creighton's church, in Tarrytown, of which he is a vestryman, and back, five miles, nearly every

ADVANTAGES OF St. LOUIS .- The St. Louis ADVANTAGES OF ST. DOES.—The St. Louis Journal speaking of that great western city, says they can ship to the North British possessions by the Upper Mississippi, the Mexican ports by the Lower Mississippi and the Gulf, to Camada frontier by the Illinois river and lakes, to the At lantic by the Ohio river and radiroads, and to the western plains by the Missouri. No other great interior city co mands such happily radiating and such cheap carriage all points of the confederacy.

WASHINGTON CITY

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1858

CONGRESS-MONDAY.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a m sage from the President of the United States, in an swer to a resolution of the Senate of the 28th of Feb ruary last, calling for all the correspondence with John W. Geary, late governor of Kansas Territory, which had not been previously transmitted; also, a communication from the Secretary of War, transmit ting estimates of the cost of improvements of certain rivers and harbors in the State of New York.

Mr. Houston submitted a preamble and resolurequiring the President of the United States to enforce the provisions of the act of February 28 1855, to promote the efficiency of the navy, in the cases of the fifteen officers constituting the naval retiring board.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolu tion to extend and define the authority of the President under the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy," in respect to dropped and retired naval officers. A long discussion ensued, and the joint resolution, having been amended, was read a third time and passed. After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives .- The House refuse resterday to suspend the rules-yeas 113, nays 95o as to permit Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, to introduce for reference to the Committee on Military Affairs bill to increase the military establishment of the United States by the addition of five new regiments. After the passage of a resolution terminating debate on the President's message at 1 o'clock on Thursday next, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Phelps, of Missouri in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the nessage, the question being on the motion of Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, to refer certain portions of it to a select committee. Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, addressed the committee at length in defence of the capture of Gen. Walker, contending that it was not a violation of our neutrality laws. After which Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, obtained the floor, the committee ose, and the House adjourned.

There will be a reception at the Executive Mansio his evening, commencing at eight o'clock

MR. GROESBECK'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, delivered the House of Representatives yesterday, a brief bstract of which we give this morning, was listened with marked attention. His line of argument was in entire support of the views of the President embraced in his special message to the Senate on the Paulding-Walker affair, and his positions were sustained with an ability and power seldom surpassed. We congratulate Mr. Groesbeek upon the favorable impression he made upon the House, and which he will make, we doubt not, upon the country.

1819 AND 1858.

In January, 1819, a discussion arose in the House f Representatives on the resolutions offered by the Hon. Thomas W. Cobb, a member of that body from the State of Georgia, questioning the authority of Gen. Jackson to enter the Territory of Florida, then belonging to Spain, and indirectly censuring President Monroe for not rebuking him for his conduct in the Seminole war. It is useless to enter into a history of the facts relative to the capture of the Spanish posts in East Florida by Gen. Jackson. The resolutions to which we have referred, and which we insert below, indicate the objection which some of the republicans of that day urged against the course of the administration, and attempted to provide against a recurrence of the same :

" Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs "Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to prepare and report a bill to this House prohibiting, in time of peace, or in time of war with any Indian tribe or tribes only, the execution of any captive taken by the army of the United States, without the approbation of such execution by the President.

"Resolved, That this House disapproves of the scizure of the ports of St. Marks and Pensacola, and the fortress of Barness, contrary to onlers and in violation of the

onstitution.

*** Resolved. That the same committee be also instructed to prepare and report a bill prohibiting the march of the army of the United States, or any corps thereof, into any foreign territory, without the previous authorization of Congress, except it be in the case of fresh pursuit of a lefeated enemy of the United States, taking refuge withn such foreign territory.

Upon these resolutions there was a wide and able dis ussion opened, in which the first intellects of the House participated. As will be observed, the first resolution ointed to an act of legislation growing out of the resolution submitted by the Military Committee, which disar proved the proceedings in the trial and execution Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister. The second disapproved the capture of the Spanish posts, as unconstitutional and contrary to orders; and the third pointed to a legislative act arising out of such disap-

After the House rejected the resolution of censure re ported by the Military Committee by a vote of 107 to 63. Mr. Cobb then moved the adoption of the second resolution, offered by him in Committee of the Whole, as modified in the following words :

"Resolved, That the late seigure of the Spar Pensacola and St. Carlos de Barancas, in West Florida, by the army of the United States, was contrary to the constitution of the United States." And upon this resolution the vote stood yeas 70

ays 100. The proceedings do not indicate that any ote was ever taken on Mr. Cobb's third resolution t is worthy of remark that in 1819, as in 1858, the whole argument of those republicans who differed with the administration at that time and upon that

occasion was based upon the fact that was assumed that great violence had been done to the constitu tion in wresting from Congress the right to declare war, and placing it in the hands of one who held office subordinate to the Executive. How striking i the language of Mr. Cobb, in his speech, as compared with the position new assumed by some who differ with the President in his late message to the Senate transmitting the correspondence relative to the Walker capture. Mr. Cobb said in 1819, "The true question before us is between the United States and its own officer. Has he exceeded his authority? Has he, by an exercise of usurped powers, involved or attempted to involve, the people of this nation in war without their consent, declared through their representatives? Sir, it is my painful duty to say that General Jackson has, in the case under consid eration, snatched from the people this most important right of making war only by their own consent,

and that I cannot approve of the conduct of the Ex-

ecutive, whose duty it was to have called him to a severe account, in tolerating this high-handed act." The question was not between the United States

THEAR & RALLITY

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and Spain, nor was it so considered by those who advocated the punishment of Gen. Jackson, and thereby involved the censure of the administration The similarity between the question of 1819 and 1858 does not rest solely upon the act of the respect ive officers in apprehending persons charged with the violation of law, upon the territory of a foreign nation, but likewise in the reasons of justification The principle assumed by Gen. Jackson, in his gen eral orders commanding the execution of Arbuth not and Ambrister, is worth repeating in connexion with the circumstances which surround General Walker. Gen. Juckson held "that it is an establish ed principle of the law of nations, that any individual of a nation, making war against the citizens of any other nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and a pirate." As we stated before, these questions were ably

discussed in 1819, and after mature deliberation, the republican majority in Congress refused either to rebuke the military chieftain who was charged with disobeying orders, and violating the constitution, or to restrain the action of the government in future cases that might arise. This decision of the states men of 1819 has worked no injury to the government. The constitution has been as productive of good as if the alleged usurpations of General Jack son and the endorsement thereof by Mr. Monroe had never occurred. Nor does it appear from the subsequent history of General Jackson that it operated prejudicially to his patriotism and devotion to the constitution of his country that his alleged usur pations and violations of that sacred instrument were permitted to pass unrebuked. We place this precedent on record in order

to refresh the recollection of our readers. We

shall refer to the subject again. Meanwhile let it not be forgotten that "the grave error" of Commodore Paulding in arresting Walker and his men upon the soil of Nicaragua, has been distinctly marked by the President. It is well to remember however, in the same connexion, that the government of Nicaragua (unlike that of Spain in 1819) not only does not complain of the act of Commodora Paulding in arresting Walker and his men, but through her minister in this country cordially approves of it. Mr. Irisarri's letter to this effect is now before the House. Let it not be forgotten either that the great question before the country and the world, on this subject, is not as to the precise neasure of condemnation which ought to be vis ited upon Commodore Paulding for a violation of Nicaraguan sovereignty, but whether the neutrality laws of the United States are to be set at defiance, and illegal expeditions against friendly nations are to be set on foot within our bor ders, and then carried out to their consummation without interruption by our authorities. It will not do to put Commodore Paulding and William Walker in the same category. However sophistry may attempt to disguise it, the latter was engaged in an il legal expedition, and the former was endeavoring to interrupt that expedition. If a criminal takes refuge in my house, his pursuer may have no right, without a legal warrant, to enter after him; but, if he does enter, and I make no complaint, and the criminal i arrested, it would be hard to place the pursuer and the criminal upon the same platform of guilt. We hail it as on the whole a good symptom, that in the discussions on the Paulding-Walker subject, both in Congress and in the newspapers, even they who seek to inculpate Paulding are hardly bold enough to assume the defence of Walker. This shows how generally the belief prevails that fillibustering is a great wrong. This point being admitted, nobody can deny that, under the neutrality laws, it is the duty of the government to suppress it. Let us add, that when the people elected James Buchanau to be President of the United States, they believed they elected a Chief Magistrate who would not hesitate to do his duty. Time will show, in our judgment, that in this belief they were quite right.

KANSAS. Black-republicanism is about to be robbed of the

ers are likely soon to be deprived of the means by

which they have been enabled, for the past three or four years, to keep the country in a state of trouble and commotion, and to manufacture for themselves capital upon which to operate at home. The wounds of bleeding Kansas are fast being healed, and in a few days, or weeks at furthest, the country may, we think calculate on seeing this vexed and dangerous question pass forever from the theatre of national politics. Kansas will soon present herself for admission into the Union, and that Congress will promptly vote to receive her, there can be no doubt. All the advices from that country concur in stating that a majority even of the free State men are now willing that it should be admitted into the Union with the Lecompton constitution; and it is hardly reasonable to suppose, this being so, that their self-constituted champions herethose who have threatened opposition upon the pre text that the constitution was not fairly submitted to the people-will throw further difficulties in the way. In fact, further opposition, under the circumstances, cannot have even the show of honesty, and can be attributed to no other cause than a desire of the part of those making it to keep up the slavery agitation as a means of promoting some personal party purpose. If, then, Judge Douglas and those who have followed him in his late extraordinary course are honest in what they have said and doneif they are really and sincerely desirous of carrying out the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas billthey wish, as they profess to do, to act in concer with the administration and the democratic party and with them honestly desire the difficult and dan gerous subject of slavery to be forever removed from the halls of Congress, and peace and quiet once more restored to the country-let them come forward like patriots and democrats and welcome Kansas into the Union. Any other course will but serve to show the hollowness of their professions of devotion to the interests of her people, and to keep alive a state of feeling throughout the country that may end in the most disastrous consequences.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR .- The Wilmington (N. C.) Jour nal announces the death in that place, on the 5th instant, of T. Burr, jr., esq., editor of the Wilmington

Herald George R. Shorter, esq., has become the editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Daily Advertiser and Gazette, a lead-